The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The great men of antiquity were poor.—Lacordaire.

WHOLE NO. 1027. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 40.

SOUTH MUST BE ORGANIZED; LOW WAGE IMPERILS NATION

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 13.—"The South must be organized because this mighty potential empire will surpass the North in many industrial lines," declared Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative representative, who has served for several weeks as chairman of the A. F. of L. southern organizing campaign committee.

"The South," said the unionist, "is now producing 60 per cent of the nation's petroleum, 45 per cent of its coal, 45 per cent of lumber and 38 per cent of the mineral output.

"This vast wealth is created on a basis of the cheapest labor in America, ill, unchallenged, will drag down every other section.

"The tragic mistake in the South is that these people imagine prosperity can be built on cheap labor. Southern people are unable to support their industries through their own purchases of the goods they manufacture. The 'prosperity' of the South is due to the fact that they export to other States.

"Untold numbers of working men and women are so poor they can not afford to own even one suit of under wear. That illustrates how low wages affect the textile industry. Tens of thousands of these workers wear no stockings for many months of the year.

"Among the 1,560,000 men and women in factories, the greatest portion of them can afford but one suit of clothes a year.

"Thirty-five per cent of the Nation's agricultural products are produced in the South, yet here are hundreds of thousands of men, women and children suffering from malnutrition, pellagra and poverty. They cannot buy the farm products they raise to keep them healthful.

"Let no trade unionist or sympathizer imagine that the A. F. of L. struggle to organize the South is of no interest to him. The South is to become an industrial empire, organized labor must see that it does remain a cesspool of human despair."

POST OFFICE CHIEF IGNORES IDLE ARMY

Washington, Dec. 13.—"If the President's employment committee wants to place 5,000 men in jobs, let them call up Postmaster General Brown. There are 5,000 vacancies in the Post Office Department," said Congressman Oliver on the floor of the House.

"The Postmaster General seems to take a different position from the general attitude of the government and the attitude of city councils and other municipal authorities and State governments," said Mr. Oliver.

"Mr. Brown refuses to fill vacancies made by death or disability or resignation. I understand that there are more than 5,000 vacancies in his department. In the city of New York there are more than 600 vacancies in the postal service. He calls substitutes to his office under pain of dismissal, and yet he gives them but two hours' work a day. They are in a bear trap. These men are not receiving a living wage. As a matter of fact they are receiving a starvation wage. The Postmaster General is a part of the administration which has created a commission to relieve unemployment.

"Every cabinet officer is flying around the country asking private business to give work to the unemployed—every cabinet officer except the Postmaster General. He will not give the jobs he now has vacant. He is balancing his books. What he gains in the Government will be written in losses on the books of charity."

DANVILLE STRIKERS OUSTED FROM HOMES

Danville, Va., Dec. 13.—Injunctions, gun men and militia failed to break the local textile strike, and mill managers are now evicting families of strikers from company-owned houses.

The notices are directed against strike leaders and will take effect just before Christmas. The notices state: "As you know these premises are used by us for employes of our company. As you are not an employe of this company, and will not in future occupy such a position with us, we desire that you vacate the premises as promptly as possible."

Among those named in the eviction orders are C. L. Anderson, captain of the strikers' pickets, and Wade Rufty, who headed a committee which canvassed merchants of Danville to determine who indorsed recently adopted resolutions supporting Governor Pollard in sending troops to the strike area.

LESS RAIL WORKERS

Washington, Dec. 13.—The number of employes on class 1 railroads in September was reduced to the lowest point of the year.

Employes at the middle of September totaled 1,485,906, compared with 1,514,367 in August and 1,747,816 in September, last year. This is a drop of 290,000 employes from September, 1929, to September, 1930.

GOVERNORS TO CONFER

Warm Springs, Ga., Dec. 13.—Governor Roosevelt of New York announced today this city as the conference with the governors of six industrial States in the East and Middle West will be held in Albany, N. Y., on January 23.

The conference will discuss unemployment relief and the prevention of unemployment.

MEDIATORS, NOT GUNS, NEEDED IN DANVILLE

Washington, Dec. 13.—Troops in Danville and the gassing of strikers is denounced by President Green in a public statement.

Every peace overture made by the strikers has been rejected, and a similar offer by the governor of Virginia was dismissed by the familiar autocratic alibi: "We have nothing to arbitrate."

The mill management has since called on Governor Pollard for troops and the request was complied with.

"A corporation that will not mediate or arbitrate with its employes," said President Green, "is not entitled to troops, whose only purpose is to terrorize.

"Governor Pollard would have rendered a great service to the people of Virginia, if, instead of sending troops to Danville, he advised the corporation that he would name mediators representing the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"Such situations as at Danville create wide-spread unrest and discontent. The crying need at Danville is not troops and bullets, but reason, fair dealing and justice."

REVOLUTION-REACTION FAVOR DICTATORSHIP

London, England, Dec. 13.—A group of "left" members of the Labor party in the House of Commons joined Sir Oswald Mosley and Oliver Baldwin in a manifesto which declares that British Labor is in crisis because economic conditions, and that the present government should be replaced by an emergency, "dictatorial" five ministers, who would be semi-dictators, as was the rule during the war.

Sir Oswald Mosley recently resigned from the Labor Party. It is also known Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, in a speech that was cheered by several hundred fellow Tories.

RADIO INDUSTRY HIGHLY SEASONAL

Washington, Dec. 13.—The highly seasonal radio industry was referred to in the annual report of Miss Mary Anderson, director United States Women's Bureau.

The radio industry is considered an "exhibit A" by those who insist that new industries are providing work for employes displaced by machinery. Miss Anderson, however, points to the large labor turnover in this new industry.

"In 24 firms making receiving sets in 1929 and included in the study," she said, "82,000 men and women were added to the force by August, following the low point in the Spring, and the vast majority of these were laid off by December of the same year."

Economists Again Veer To Labor's Position

Economic necessity removes man's fear of slogans and forces him to think. He begins to face facts, as he is now doing in the case of automatic machinery.

He has been told that while automatic, or labor-displacing, machinery works temporary hardship, this will eventually be readjusted as prices drop and the demand for commodities increase. These, he is assured, will necessitate the re-employment of workers.

This consoling theory does not work—except to deaden man's will and to convince him of the futility of fooling with economic laws (?)

Observers are asking: If the economists' claim is true, why not profit-seeking employers install more automatic machines, rather than re-employ workers?

Observers also note that the price of a commodity is of no interest to the worker who is jobless because of the machine's invasion.

Men are beginning to ask if it is "progress" to create huge armies of unemployed who must be cared for by the state while automatic machinery turns out goods that can not be purchased by millions of workless.

The automatic machine and scientific processes are in their infancy. The cause of the present depression is low wages and displaced workers who are unable to purchase the machine's output that grows larger and larger.

This position is held by organized labor and runs counter to the average economist, who holds that displacement of labor will be automatically solved.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago veered from the economists' position at the recent New York meeting of the Taylor Society. He said:

"On every side the question is being raised whether technical and managerial improvements do not cause unemployment, after all."

The Douglas intimation that organized labor is correct, is a reversal of the economists' machine-worshipping attitude.

ACTION REPLACED BY "FIDDLING" WHILE HUNGER AND IDLENESS GROW

Washington, Dec. 13.—Private charity cannot for long sustain 5,000,000 idle men and women and 16,000,000 part-time workers, declared Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts on the floor of the Senate. He said there is too much "fiddling" on unemployment relief and not enough real constructive action. He has introduced a bill which would place federal employe wages at the five-day week without wage reductions.

"I am sick and tired of the absence in high places of sympathy and appreciation of this problem and an attempt grudgingly to admit the facts and the utter failing of relief talk of saving money," he said.

"It seems to me that the most casual observer in Washington must be convinced that the first thought of many of those in high places is the tender care of the heavy taxpayers. That is first. That is above starvation and poverty and unemployment and suffering.

"Increased taxes are to be avoided if possible, but not at all costs. There are worse misfortunes than heavy taxes. One is unrest, discontent and spread of bolshevism. One infinitely worse misfortune is the failure of the government to show an interest in removing the spectre of starvation and misery and idleness and unrest that now looms on our horizon.

"It is hypocritical to talk about doing anything for the relief of unemployed in this country unless we understand and appreciate that such relief will necessitate increased expenses and increased income taxes upon the rich."

COMPENSATION LAW CAN'T BE WEAKENED

Salem, Ore., Dec. 13.—An agreement between an employer and an employe, both of whom rejected the State Workmen's Compensation Law, thereby the employe waives all right of action against the employer for injuries sustained in the course of employment in consideration of the employer furnishing him an insurance policy providing for certain compensation in case of injuries in excess sum of $1,000 in case of accidental death, is against public policy, in the opinion of Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle.

The decision was made at the request of the Corporation Commissioner. The attorney general said he could find no decision by the Oregon Supreme Court on the subject, but the agreement is against public policy because it would "completely upset" the declared policy of the State that workmen's compensation "protection shall be given only by the exclusive State fund."

This scheme, said the attorney general, would make it possible for employers to set up a scheme of compensation in lieu of the Oregon workmen's compensation law, without the protection and safeguards to workers which are assured by the State law.

The attorney general expressed his belief that the courts would set aside any waiving of rights under the Oregon compensation law, as courts have uniformly held that such action is against public policy.

CLERKS ASK HOOVER TO AID LESS HOURS

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Hoover was requested by the executive committee of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks to support the 44-hour week for postal employes. This legislation, now pending in Congress, was approved by the Boston A. F. of L. convention.

The clerks invite the President Hoover that the present postal eight-hour law was passed 17 years ago and that there has been no relief since.

During this period the productivity of postal clerks, measured in dollars and cents, increased more than 100 per cent. Much of this work, the President was told, is performed at night and on Sundays without holidays and under unfavorable conditions.

RAIL WORKERS CONFER ON SHORTER WORK DAY

Washington, Dec. 13.—Representatives of the standard labor organizations met in this city to discuss shorter working time.

The transportation workers want a six-hour day and the shop men and other rail employes are asking a five-day week. The former are represented by the brotherhoods of engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen and the Switchmen's Union.

The other employes are represented by the unions of telegraph operators, signalmen, railway clerks, boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, railway car men, maintenance-of-way employes and other organizations.

The conference is the result of a meeting held in Chicago, last month, by several hundred division chairmen of the transportation workers.

The Washington conference, it is believed, will evolve a working basis by which the various groups can act jointly in a reduction of hours. It is agreed that the movement at this time must rest on agitation and education.

CHARITY WORKERS WANT JOBS ASSURED

New York, Dec. 13.—A Welfare Council committee suggests that business and industrial enterprises "lift a great weight from the minds and hearts of our people by public assurance to employes that their jobs are secure."

The council consists of representatives of various charity and welfare organizations in this city.

"While such assurances may not be possible in certain instances, some employers have already made them and others contemplate doing so," the council states. "Such action, wherever possible, is not only a humane measure to take, but it will mean that workers who are free of the terror of poverty will render happier and more efficient service."

The council points out that it is good business to give this assurance to employes who will then spend their energies "in the normal ways instead of hoarding it against an impending disaster."

PATRIOTIC STEEL MEN BOOST TONNAGE PRICE

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator Norris objects to the steel trust and independents raising prices $1 a ton when country-wide efforts are being made to relieve distress.

"Yet on the eve of a time when it is generally understood that we are going to require a larger amount of steel, as the President says in his message, than we have required in any other year, when the output of steel mills will be larger than in the preceding year, we are face to face with the fact that although ingots are lower than ever, the price of the finished product will be $1 a ton higher," said Senator Norris.

UNCLE SAM FAVORED; GETS "INSIDE" PRICE

Washington, Dec. 13.—Uncle Sam gets "a very special price" on a certain grade of typewriters, according to Congressman Mead, who was explaining items in an appropriation bill.

"The retail price of these typewriters is $150, but the government pays only $87.50," said Mr. Mead.

WALSH FIVE-DAY WEEK WILL RELIEVE WORKLESS

Washington, Dec. 13.—A nation-wide public opinion should be created for a five-day week bill, applicable to federal employes, that has been introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, declared President Green in a public statement.

Senator Walsh also proposes appropriation of government funds to relieve hunger and distress.

"It is refreshing to know that there are members of Congress who appreciate the seriousness of the unemployment situation and who offer remedies for national economic ills," said Mr. Green.

"The A. F. of L. supports these Walsh proposals. If increasing distress, hunger and suffering are to be relieved, funds must be available. Reports of widespread unemployment with aggravated distress call for heroic action and practical treatment.

"The five-day week is not an untried experiment. It has been accepted in a very large way and has proven an economic and industrial success.

"The Federal Government should lead, instead of follow, in this economic reform. An emergency exists and it must be met by emergency legislation."

BRITISH LABOR PARTY FAVORS REFORM VOTING

London, England, Dec. 13.—Premier MacDonald's plan of electoral reforms that will increase the voting strength of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

This move is considered a proffer for Liberal support, as the Labor Party can be turned out of office if the Liberals line up with Conservatives.

Under present election laws the nation's industrial centers are more widely represented in the House of Commons than is agriculture. As agricultural sections is the source of Liberal strength, Lloyd George and his Liberal associates are demanding an equalization of representation.

The inequalities are shown in the election that gave the Labor party 286 seats by casting 8,416,557 votes. The Conservatives got 260 seats with 8,600,407 votes and the Liberals won but 59 seats with 5,260,000 votes.

JOHN MANGAN DEAD

Chicago, Dec. 13.—John Mangan, trade union veteran, died in this city. He organized unification of journeymen and steam fitters two decades ago. After a bitter contest the two pipe called were admitted to the A. F. of L. convention in 1912.

President Coefield of the plumbers later appointed Mangan an official of the international. The departed unionist was a man of strong convictions and was held in high esteem.

BUS ACT SIDETRACKED

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Senate recommitted the long-pending Parker-Couzens bill for Federal regulation of interstate passenger travel by motor bus. The 51 to 29 vote indicates opposition to the measure as now drawn.

The bill makes it illegal for bus lines and railroads to unite, and it is this feature of the bill that brought railroad lobbyists into the fight, according to Senator Couzens.

Law Makers Cheat Federal Employes; Refuse To Vote For Promised Wages

Washington, Dec. 15.—The House of Representatives created a precedent for wage reductions by rejecting the President's three-year program for equalizing pay of federal employes.

By a vote of 139 to 90, the House, led by Congressman Wood of Indiana, removed $1,750,000 from the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bills that was intended to restore salaries now below the average up to the figures specified in the classification law.

Congressman La Guardia said the great committee on appropriations may think $5 a month is insignificant, "but let me tell you that if you were a mother trying to make both ends meet on $1,200 a year it would be important.

"If we adopt this amendment," continued Mr. La Guardia, "we are placing ourselves in a ridiculous, if not a downright dishonest, position. We are telling private industry 'don't lose courage' and 'hold the lines,' yet this amendment would forbid a little increase, authorized by law, to an underpaid government worker.

"Do not be misled by the plea to stand by your committee. I say to you to stand by the mothers of the families that are affected. Do not let us be so despicably small as to mean. You were making a lot of promises a couple of months ago, and I ask you to stand by these promises."

Congressman Boylan of New York, another colleague, spoke in favor of the amendment, and he challenged them to apply the economic doctrine to themselves by cutting their salaries 10 per cent.

"I don't see anybody around this chamber making a cut in his salary," said Mr. Boylan. "Why not practice on ourselves. We can stand it better than some who are getting $1,200 or $1,800 a year. If you adopt this amendment and deny government employes the increase they are entitled to under the law, then it is just the same as if you put your hands in their pockets."

Federal employes will ask the Senate to insert the provision in the two appropriation bills, Luther C. Steward, president National Federation of Federal Employes, said the House action is a repudiation of a "clearly implied obligation" by men who are "hiding behind the specious argument of temporary business depression."

UNEMPLOYED RELIEF IS CALLED NARCOTIC

Washington, Dec. 13.—The government's policy toward unemployment was classed as a narcotic by Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, former governor of Wyoming, in an address before the National Farm Women's Conference.

Relief thus far has proved nothing more than "a headache powder to ease the pain that has its source in a deep-seated malady," said Mrs. Ross.

She predicted that unchecked corporation farming will destroy the American farmer. "If some heroic steps are not taken," she said, "we shall see farm lands passing into the ownership of a few great masters of finance, where the most of the great natural treasures are fast going."

TOO MUCH MACHINE OUTPUT CAUSED BUSINESS LET DOWN

New York, Dec. 13.—Has our industrial machine, with its excessive output, caused the present business depression? was a query submitted to the international meeting of the Taylor Society by Prof. Paul H. Douglas of University of Chicago.

Prof. Douglas did not make the direct charge that the machine is responsible for our depression. He avoids being placed on the defensive by "putting over" his idea in a suggestive spirit.

"On every side," he said, "the question is being raised whether technical and managerial improvements do not cause unemployment, after all, and the belief that they do is today one of the strongest obstacles to the program of rationalization in countries where, like England and Germany, the labor movement is strong. It is highly important, both for social and business reasons, that technicians should face this question."

Prof. Douglas rejected the consoling theory of economists whose defense of the labor-displacing machine is along the familiar line that while the worker temporarily loses his job, the machine reduces prices. This results in increased consumption and eventually creates more jobs.

"Up to a few years ago," said Prof. Douglas, "this was the unfailing answer of managers and engineers to critics who urged that by increasing output per worker the number of employed were reduced and unemployment resulted."

"But the past decade output per worker in manufacturing increased 45 per cent with 900,000 less workers," asserted Prof. Douglas. "Nor is this phenomenon confined to manufacturing. Railway efficiency has arisen, but the numbers employed there have fallen by approximately one-fifth from around 2,900,000 to about 1,900,000. The output per worker has increased very appreciably in the coal mines, but the number of miners has diminished by nearly 200,000."

LABOR STATISTICS URGED BY STEWART

Washington, Dec. 13.—A plea for up-to-date industrial and social statistics is made by Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, in his annual report.

The 1918 family budget survey is still used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its usefulness is impaired because of its age, said the commissioner, who renews his appeal for funds to make a new budget study.

The commissioner reported that industrial accidents are increasing "in spite of the splendid safety work which has been done in certain places." Here again is an important social work hampered by lack of funds.

"Everyone connected with safety work knows the importance of such statistics," said Commissioner Stewart, "and everyone concedes that this work should be done on a national scale and preferably by the National government. For 25 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has done the best it could to organize and compile and analyze the information, but it has never had the resources to do a thorough job.

"Industrial diseases and poisoning resulting from new industrial processes are growing rapidly in number, as are, also, probably, the number of victims. As in the case of industrial accidents, we have no satisfactory information on these points."

HOOVER PLAN UPSET; MORE MONEY VOTED

Washington, Dec. 13.—Drought relief bills are the central relation between the Senate and the President.

The latter, in his annual message, favored an appropriation of $25,000,000. The Senate ignored this recommendation and approved an appropriation of $60,000,000. The Administration does not favor purchase of food for human beings, on the ground that this savors of a "dole."

The President issued a statement in which he said some members of Congress were "playing politics at the expense of human misery."

The statement aroused Senators, who defied the White House by voting twice as much for drought relief as was called for by the President.

Senators attacked the President's position, and Senator La Follette capped the climax of their outburst by a resolution which declared, in effect, that humanity is of more importance than dollars. The resolution was considered a notice to the President that his fear of high taxes can not be sustained when human beings suffer.

BRITISH MINERS VETO NATIONAL STRIKE PLAN

London, England, Dec. 13.—A nation-wide coal strike was sidetracked at a conference of the Miners' Federation. The vote was 230,000 to 209,000. The result was expected, but the large strike vote was surprising.

The conference ordered submission of the "spread over" question to local districts. Under the "spread over" 90 hours' work in two weeks is provided, instead of a 7½-hour day.

After the anti-"spread over" 85,000 miners in Scotland has been called off while mediation methods are applied.

28-Cent Machine Grown Wheat Will Destroy American Farmer

Wichita, Kans., Dec. 13.—Corporation farming in this State can produce wheat at less than 28 cents a bushel, and this price will pauperize the American farmer, declared Harold McGugin, congressman-elect, in a radio address.

"Unless corporation farming is stopped all national agitation for farm relief will have been in vain," said Mr. McGugin. "Corporation farming needs no relief. Corporation farming, not bearing the expense of maintaining families, produces its wheat very cheaply. These corporations are breaking up thousands of acres of new land. They increase acreage and thereby increase the wheat surplus. They will continue to do so as long as the price of wheat will permit a profit over 28 cents a bushel.

"Corporation farming will solve the farm problem, but it will impoverish the individual American farmer and drive millions of them into the labor centers of America only to increase the present economic chaos.

"If corporation farming is permitted, no individual farmer east of Wichita will ever produce a bushel of wheat. Laws must be imposed, possible for government to extend any aid to the individual farmer without those same laws aiding organizations which are destroying American civilization, and which need no aid."

Mr. McGugin declared corporation dairying in the South is driving individual dairymen into bankruptcy.

"The merging and monopolizing of all lines of business, industrial and agricultural, is greatly destroying the economic opportunities of the individual American citizen," he said.

"The corporation farming movement is the rural district it will bring economic ruin to every agricultural town and community. The local banker, business man, professional man and editor will all trail along with the vanishing farmer into bankruptcy and distress."

The congressman-elect said States can prohibit corporation farming by making it illegal for corporations to own real estate beyond the corporate limits of cities.

WORKERS MEN FAIL TO HIDE LOW WAGES

Minneapolis, Dec. 13.—A questionnaire filled out by 20,000 jobless workers in this city reveals why the Citizens' Alliance opposed the city council plan to have former wages of the unemployed listed.

"These brief biographies explain why the mayor appointed a committee of 44 anti-unionists to gum up the registration," says the Minneapolis Labor Review.

"And most of all they show why the questions as to hours and wages and length of time employed in the past year were left off the blank of that committee."

The city council's registration, however, revealed the low wage system of business men who maintain the Citizens' Alliance to war on trade unions.

A few of the cards from one ward show:

Ninety-one hours a week for 29 cents an hour to a former employe of the Osborne-McMullen Elevator.

George H. Legg, non-union plumber, paid a worker $10 a week.

Former night watchman employed by the Chamber of Commerce paid $10 a week.

Worked 44 hours a week for Sears-Roebuck at $16 a week.

Worked 48 hours a week for National Biscuit Company for $18 a week.

Worked 72 hours for National Biscuit Company for $22.50 a week.

Worked 84 hours a week for $11 at Farnham Printing Company.

Worked 70 hours a week for Tracy-Oil Company for $16 a month.

Worked as office employe of Street Railway Company 54 hours a week for $20. President of this concern receives $70,000 a year.

Worked 54 hours a week for $17.50 for Northwestern Metalware Company.

NO PROPERTY RIGHT IN BROADCASTING

Washington, Dec. 13.—No property right can exist in radio broadcasting, the medium of transmission of radio intelligence being "merely a scientific theory," the United States Solicitor General, Thomas D. Thatcher, declared to the Supreme Court, in defending radio regulatory legislation of Congress.

Two owners of broadcast stations claim they have a property right in the air, and that the government has this right, by reduction in power or being ordered "off the air" constitute an unlawful taking of property not in the public interest, but for the private use of others, they claim.

"It is absurd," said the solicitor general, in answering this claim, "to argue that there is a property right in something that does not physically exist."

Mr. Justice Holmes stated he was unaware of any case which held that a property right might be asserted over something which could not be reduced to actual physical possession.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPERVISE WAGES

Washington, Dec. 13.—The first bill introduced by former Secretary of Labor Davis, after he was sworn in as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, provides for federal control of wages paid employes on public buildings. The government would write into the specifications and contracts the various wages to be paid.

Such a law would end the practice of importing foreign labor at whatever wages contractors offer, said Senator Davis.

EVICTION OF JOBLESS BARRED IN AUSTRALIA

New York, Dec. 13.—An Associated Press cable dispatch from Adelaide, South Australia, states:

"A new law, known as the evictions act, prevents landlords in the State of South Australia from evicting or taking legal proceedings against unemployed tenants.

"The tenant has only to satisfy a magistrate that he is unable by his unemployment he is unable to meet his rent and that he is making every reasonable endeavor to obtain employment. Unemployed persons who have fallen into arrears with their mortgage payments are protected in the same way.

"Severe penalties are imposed upon landlords or mortgagors who disregard the law."